Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC \$:15—The Old Homentcad.
CASINO—S—Yanke Doodle Dandy.
EDEN MUSIC—Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN 2.30 S.30 Our Naval Victoris:
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Concert.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Victor Herbert's Band—Pain's Mandia and Fireworks—9—The Screnade.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

Index to Advertisements.

Page Col.		Page.Col.	
Page. Auc. Sales Financil. 5 Amusements 8 Business Notices 6 Bankers and blockers 8	5 1 1	aw Schools	4 4 4
Board and Rosms 10 Business Chances 10 Dividend Natices 5 Form Sits Wanted 10 Pressuraking 10 Exempters 8	23 1 1 8 4 8 4 8 4	ew Publications 3 roposals 8 sailr ads 8 cal Estate 6 choo, Agencies 10 pecial Notices 3	24000
Financial Meetings 8 Financial 8 For Sale 10 Foreclosure Sale 10 Foreclosure Sale 10 Help Wanted 10 Instruction 10	1 5 5 7 7 7 7	ommer Resorts 3 eachers 10 he Turf 3 ribune Sub'n Rates 7 Vork Wanted 10	+69000

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonic, Selters, and Vichy, ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR SUPERIORITY, are demanded by customers who appreciate their worth.

Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, Long Island, remains open until after Labor Day. Long Beach Inn open until Oct. 1st. A. E. DICK, Proprietor

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is believed that the Spanish FOREIGN—It is believed that the Spanish and American Peace Commissioners will be entertained in Paris as guests of the French Government. — A dispatch from General Jauderes to General Correa announced that the American forces were occupying the Spanish headquarters in Manila, and that an epidemic threatened his troops. — General Miles was to have started last night for this country. — Prices in Havana continue high, and there is much suffering among the poor.

DOMESTIC.—Admiral Sampson called on the

DOMESTIC.—Admiral Sampson called on the President to talk over the work of the Cuban Military Commission, of which he is a member; he State Department received notice of the appointment of the Spanish military commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico.——All the reconst of General Merriti's department at Same sions for Cuba and Porto Rico. — All the troops of General Merritt's department at San Francisco have been ordered to Honolulu. Orders were issued defining the routine of mustering out volunteer troops. A reserve station for the reception of torpedo-boats is to be built at Boston. — Squadrons of warships will be sent to Boston and Newport, where it is expected they will be triumphantly received. — Captain Charles D. Sigsbee was advanced three numbers in his grade by the President.

numbers in his grade by the President.

CITY—The battle-ships Oregon and Iowa were sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for general repairs.

The Cuban Junta received General Calixto Garcia's first official report of the operations of his army around Santiago.

The Board of Estimate fixed the city budget for 1898.

President Vreeland, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, began an investigation into the alleged brutal treatment of a gunner from the Brooklyn on a Columbus-ave, car on Sunday night.

William Calhoun's application for the appointment of a receiver for the property of John Pettit, the missing real estate broker, was denied by Justice Beekman, of the Supreme Court.

Another writ in the litigation over the award of city bonds was secured by Zimmerman & Forshay.

The New-York baseball team beat the Cleveland team by a score of 11 to 4.

Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day. Fair

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: High-est, 88 degrees; lowest, 74; average, 81%.

The Weekly Tribune, which maintains an absolute pre-eminence among its class and reaches every part of the United States, is a desirable advertising medium for those ments should reach this office early on

THE BUDGET AND THE LIBRARY.

mains in abeyance, with a total of more than \$77,000,000, of which about \$46,000,000 is applied to the former city of New-York and the rest to the annexed territory. Truly, metropolltan government comes high, with or without consolidation. It would not, perhaps, be too costly-at least the cost would cause little or no complaint-if for every dollar expended a fair equivalent in labor and materials were obtained. New-York is rich and willing to spend money freely for its comfort and credit. No better proof of this is required than the universal approbation which Colonel Waring won by cleaning the streets of the city. The expense was great, greater than it had ever been before; but the streets were cleaned, the people wre not merely contented, but enthusiastic, and the Commissioner, who went into office handicapped by a certain measure of public distrust, and was for a time subjected to continual buffetings from the victous and ill-informed, carried back to private life the respect and good wishes of virtually the whole population.

It is within the power of every competent official charged with the disbursement of public money on a large scale to prove in his own experience that the people are both generous and just. We should rejoice to see every member of the present administration steadfastly engaged in demonstrating that proposition. There are other things besides clean streets in which this community earnestly desires to maintain the highest possible standard. Foremost of these, perhaps, are schools, so well equipped, so well taught, so well administered in all respects and so fully equal in the matter of accommodations to the requirements of the first city of the Western World as to make our educational establishment a model for universal imitation. To the schools Tammany has never been well disposed, with all its pretences of devotion their welfare. In this great branch of municipal government there is need of radical reform.

One remark made by the Mayor at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate was in his characteristic tone, but it differed from many of his ebullitions in that it was addressed to what has the unmistakable appearance of an abuse. In bids for a small job of asphalting the Mayor found clear indications of a combinaion to fix prices and divide the work. ought to break up this combination," he declared, "and establish an asphalt plant of our own, if it costs \$500,000 or \$1,000,000." Implicit confidence is not likely to be felt in the disposition and ability of a Tammany government to manage an enterprise of that sort to the advantage of the city; but we approve the Mayor's resistance to collusive bids, and we should like to see him pursue with equal zeal more than one combination which has been making an extravagantly good thing ofk of the public treasury for many years.

The one interest for which it is now hoped with apparent reason that another and final appropriation may be added to this year's budget is the Public Library. The sum of \$150,000 has been asked for to remove the Murray Hill reservoir and prepare the site for the library. The work could be begun to the best advantage now, and every delay in supplying one of the greatest needs of all the people, and more especially of the poor, is deplorable and without The Mayor was formerly hostile to Hbrary, and so were others who took their cue from bin. Their attitude is known to have changed, and it is believed that his autagonism

that only a legal formality binders an appropriation, and yesterday's proceedings of the Board of Estimate afford a good hope that the small sum asked for will yet be forthcoming. There is no possible doubt that the people want the free use of such a library as is offered to should setze whatever chance may be left to reinforce their demand.

THE CONFERENCE AT QUEBEC.

There will probably be no sensational news from Quebec concerning the conference that meets there to-day, if, indeed, any at all save the most formal and perfunctory, for the reason that the deliberations of the conference are, very properly, to be conducted in private. Nor are the results of those deliberations likely soon to be known to the world, for the reason that they are not likely soon to be reached. The dozen major and innumerable minor questions on the programme are not to be disposed of between luncheon and dinner. They comprise the controversies of a century, and they are to be settled for all time. For such a task time must not be stinted.

The public will have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that this supremely important conference is at work in earnest, and with a disposition to complete its work in a satisfactory manner. Of that there is no room for doubt. In some diplomatic meetings hitherto between our Northern neighbors and ourselves there has been dominant a spirit of controversial antagonism, alming not so much at the settlement of disputes as at the securing of advantages for self. In the present gathering self-interest will, of course, not be ignored. We have no doubt that this Nation's side of each question will be presented and urged in the most effective manner. But there is above all on both sides a sincere desire to settle the questions, all of them, for good and all. And when such a desire exists and bears sway, such settlement is confidently to be anticipa cd.

The chief matters of dispute have so fre quently and so recently been set forth and elucidated that no detailed consideration of them is now called for. Each of them has two sides, of course, and in the settlement of each the principle of give and take will probably have to be inv-ked. Americans think themselves hardly treated in the matter of North Atlantic fisheries, and Canadians think themselves ill-treated in the Lake fisheries. Americans want the privilege of mining in the Kiondike region free from burdensome conditions. and Canadians reckor that they ought to have similar rights in the States and think they do not now enjoy them. A few of the questions are to be determined on the simple basis of facts to be ascertained, and with them there should be the least trouble.

Indeed, it is not to be feared that there will be serious trouble over any of them. The Commissioners are, on both sides, men of reasonable judgment and conciliatory disposition, and behind them are peoples and nations similarly endowed and earnestly intent upon healing the last vestiges of old wounds and closing up the last breaches in perfect understanding and perfect friendship. Such being the case, this 23d of August may well be reckoned an auspicious date, full of high promise for the future of that race to which is so largely committed the future of the world.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The unsigned article in the new number of "The Atlantic Monthly," which we take pleasure in reproducing in another column of this paper, is to be commended to the public for careful perusal, as a judicious and enlightened discussion, though necessarily brief, of some of the most important and most debated topics whose business is continental. A tvertise- of the present day. The current talk about this Nation being "at the parting of the ways" and about to venture upon "new and untried paths" may be dismissed as idle. The Nation is not at the parting of the ways, but is pass-The budget for 1898 was closed yesterday, ing by the entrance to a side alley, and, instead of trying a new path, it is persisting in the THE FUTURITY AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY. which was adopted by its founders. The only change is that its natural progress is bringing it into a larger field and upon a higher plane. It is with the enlarged duties and privileges of such a situation that the writer in "The

We must, he argues, assume responsibility for and government of the lands we have conquered from Spain. We cannot give them back to the misgovernment and tyranny of Spain, now worse than ever. We cannot, having de stroved their only government, leave them without any, in anarchy. We cannot turn them over to any other nation, for we are not slavetraders. We must take charge of them ourselves. In this there is nothing revolutionary, nothing contrary to the doctrines of the Fathers. And to say that the task of governing those Islands and fitting them for some acceptable form of self-government-which may be far off in the remote future—is beyond the ability of this Nation is simply childish. The writer is not certain whether the islands are to remain permanently autonomous, supposting they ever become so, or are to be annexed wholly to our domain. Neither is any one else. But what is certain is that their future, in whichever way that question be answered, is to be dominated by the influences of the United States; and this, too, that if we do annex the islands outright. Cuba included, we shall be under no obligation whatever to erect any of them into States.

What European nations will think of us need cause us no uneasiness. In any event, our National policy and our conception and fulfilment of duty are not to be governed by allen opinion. But, as a matter of fact, such opinion acquiesces in what we are about to do. European nations will look, and are now looking. upon this country with greater respect, not to say deference, than ever before. Our manly execution of the tasks before us will only heighten their respect. Certainly this Nation ought not to regard itself less highly. If European contempt has been charged, as this writer says, into respect, whatever of distrust of self we may have had should be replaced with confidence. Consciousness of National unity and strength, and of the justice of our cause and of the greatness of our opportunttles, should move us to "work out our own "problems and build our own future with a 'steadler purpose." That is what comes after the war, and it marks the war as not having been waged in vain.

"INALIENABLE RIGHTS."

Our good old friend Inallenable Rights is once more revisiting the glimpses of the moon. His reappearance was auspiciously effected at Saratoga on Friday last under the distinguished patronage of the National Conference on the Forof that body himself introduced him. The annexation of Porto Rico was under consideration, and the speaker raised, without, of course, attempting to answer, the question whether it would accord with the principles of our political philosophy that we should deprive the people of that island of their Inslienable Rights, to wit, the rights of independence and self-government. "What," cried a plous soul on a memorable occasion, "what should I ever do without my total depravity?" What would those hapless islanders ever do without their Inalienable Rights?

sible to allenate rights which are declared to be Once more it may be said deliberately, earnestinalienable, or how rights can be inalienable if thy and emphatically that two-year-old racing they are in danger of alienation. More practically it might, and may, well be asked how this Nation can deprive the island of something it does not possess and never has possessed. If them, and want it as soon as possible. They it be said that while Porto Rico has not possessed self-government it has possessed and does possess the abstract right thereto, it may be answered that this Nation does not propose to deprive it of that abstract right, and will not be depriving it of it even in denying to it the especial form of self-government which some theorists claim for it. Spain has never granted such self-government, but has imposed upon the island an odious and malignant tyranny. If we do not grant it, either, but give the island a lib eral and benevolent government in place of tyranny, will Porto Rico not gain greatly from the change?

But about Inalienable Rights-what does phrase mean? And according to our political philosophy does it include absolute self-government? Certainly its first application, in its very origin, did not expressly include any such thing. The inalienable rights specified were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Self-government, or government by the consent of the governed, was mentioned as a means of securing those rights. It was not declared to be the only means, nor indeed an essential means. And a government was to be overthrown not because it was established without the consent of the governed, but because it infringed those rights. There is, indeed, the best of reasons for thinking that the author of the phrase did not regard self-government as coming necessarily under its head, for he was the very first of our statesmen, at his very first opportunity, to deny that implication. If in assuming sovereignty over Porto Rico we shall be depriving them of any rights, inalienable or otherwise, much more so did Jeffersen do to Louisiana. Yet it is not conceivable that he meant to deprive, or did deprive, the people of that province of life, liberty or the pursuit of happiness.

Let us see what this theory of Inalienable Rights so strenuously demanded for Porto Rico would come to if generally applied. If the inhabitants of Alaska should demand the admission of their Territory into the Union as an independent, self-governing State, would they have any inalienable right thereto? Every bit as good a right as the Porto Ricans, one would say; yet those who are most insistent upon such a right for Porto Rico would most stubbornly oppose and deny it in the case of Alaska. Or if one of the States demanded the inalienable right of self-government independent of all Federal connection or control, should that he granted? Why not to Virginia or to South Carolina as well as to Porto Rico? Yet we fought one of the greatest wars in history for the express purpose of denying the very existence of any such right. Are we going to repudiate the results of that war for the sake of Porto Rico?

The fact is, we too often make fetiches of phrases. Somebody coins a taking phrase, which may or may not mean something, and forthwith down goes half the Nation on its marrow-bones and ululates "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" It may be Inalienable Rights, it may be the Insidious Wiles of Foreign Influence, or it may be a Boojum Snark. No matter; it is sacrosanct; like that blessed word Mesopotamia. And without pausing for a moment to ascertain its meaning, or what its author considered its meaning, men interpret it at half-cock and worship it, or their own conception of it, as the Alpha and Omegaof Eternal Truth. Homeric indeed would be the laughter if Washington could hear the end-of century charter about Foreign Influences and Alliances, or Adams that about the Monroe Doc trine, or Jefferson that about Inalienable Rights. And it would not be at their own expense, either, but at that of those who recken themselves more constitutional than the Constitution, more independent than the Declaration. and more concerned with the foundation of the Republic than the men who founded it.

easter St. Leger are the chief classic races of in England and in various other countries which exceed in value the amount at stake for any one of the three. But the gratification in turf the horses which are placed in thoroughbred battles of renown. In France, in Germany, in Australia and elsewhere generous sums are added to stakes which confer reputation upon the fleet creatures which are in front as they pass the final line; yet neither in the Old World nor the New, north of the equator nor south of the equator, has any famous combat among runners displaced the supremacy of the blue ribbon of the turf, the great Derby of England, the one race with which no other can be compared. Within recent years gate-money meetings have been multiplied, and the old impulse which inspired the ambitions of many forceful Englishmen, the winning of the Epsom Derby, appears in some instances to have been in a certain degree dulled and chilled by the desire to excel in affairs for which the booty has been the main after ment. Turf things, however, ought never to have been looked upon as a business. The breeding and development of thoroughbred runners was undertaken in the first place with the purpose of producing horses of exceptional courage, swiftness, power and endurance. It is unfortunate that a disposition has been gaining ground on the courses of several nations to pay more regard to the possibilities in the path of rapid enrichment than to the honors which have nothing to do

with money. At the delightful grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay to-day the Futurity, richest and best known of the two-year-old competitions of America, will be decided. It will be a struggle for youthful colts and youthful fillies at a little less than six furlongs. Two-year-old racing is a mistake among running horses, and no trotting infant ought ever to be started in his or her babyhood, but so much capital has been invested in breeding and in training immature and half-formed runners that breeders and owners are wolfish of rewards. They are ravenous to get early profits from their stock farms and from the production of animals of lofty ancestry and striking speed. Rivalry among the youngsters has been pushed forward so feverishly and with so little regard to the highest objects for which the turf was established that the hothouse system, like the forcing of pineapples and peaches, has grown up upon the breeding-farms and on the racetracks until in these days the curdled colt and the curdled filly are called upon to take up tasks which ought to be reserved for matured animals.

This under-glass forcing has gone so far that no radical revolution in this country can be effected at this time. Since the cradle colts and the cradle fillies must run in the existing conditions in the United States, the public cannot be blamed if it exhibits strong interest in the Futurity this afternoon. A mettlesome legion of milky-mouthed younglings will go to the post, and among them all no colt and no filly of surpassing excellence can be found. It is an uncertain race. It is a race which almost any one of the entries might win, but it is likely to be a lively conflict, even if the colts and the fillies are too tender and too embryonic In accordance with well-established Yankoe

has been removed by further inquiry and by | usage, the question might be answered with | Futurity stretch, and their running will afford arguments of policy. It is now understood another. It might be asked how it would be pos- a spectacle which will be well worth watching. is all wrong in any country and at any time, but since two-year-old racing is a feature of thoroughbred contests in America, the Futurity may well call out a multitude of spectators, and it is likely that this will be a well-fought bit of turf war, and that the fight will be kept up to the final rush of the youngsters. America must have racing for two-year-olds, then the Futurity has its fit place in American sport. And at this moment the outlook is that it will not be a one-sided Futurity, a lop-eared Futurity, a doll Futurity. No mighty turf champion in this Futurity, but a big and wellmatched field!

CUBA AND THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Not improbably the balance of power in one of the world's great industries may depend much upon the result of the war with Spain. Already the United States has invaded with some success almost every market in the world for iron and steel products, proving its ability to undersell producers of other countries by shipments of 168,890 tons of pig-iron in the fiscal year 1897, of which England, Germany, Haly, France and Belgium took in the order named the larger part; of steel bars, 46,000 tons, mainly to Great Britain, Canada, Belgium and France: of locks, binges and other builders' hardware, \$4,152,836 worth, sent to almost every land; of machinery, about \$27,000,000 worth, to almost every country; of nails, about 18,000 tons, sent to nearly every land; of iron and steel plates, about 5,000 tons, mainly to Canada, Mexico and Great Britain; of steel rails, 107,991 tons, mainly to Japan, Mexico and Canada; of saws, scales and stoves, \$3,400,000 worth, to all lands; of wire, 53,000 tens, largely to Brit-Ish Africa, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, Canada, Great Britain and Belgium, and of other manufactures of iron, \$9,112,000 worth mainly to Canada and Mexico. But this success has been achieved in the main by works shipping from Chicago, Pittsburg or Tennessee, with long and costly transportation to the seaboard.

What will happen when American enterprise and capital can freely and safely develop the mines of Cuba, placing the ore by cheap water transportation at works on the Atlantic Coast Something has been done already, for there were shipped from Cuba to this country in the fiscal year 1807 no less than 392,048 tons, the average cost being only \$121 a ton. In the calendar year 1807 even more was done. Incagua and Spanish-American companies shipped to the United States 456,777 tons, to the works which own the mines and have built wharves. The war has practically broken up the business this year, although in the first three months the Spanish-American Company shipped a larger quantity in proportion than in 1867. Of the excellence of this ore for steeland Santiago bays, the very points whence the ere came. The deposits are said to be enormous, and the cost of the ore, already much below that of any other good steelmaking ore delivered at important works, would be materially reduced by the development which American enterprise and management would bring with safety and peace under American control. Then on what terms would American producers close to the seacoast be prepared to compète with those of other countries?

Cuba could not maintain and would not desire independence except with the protection of and on the closest relations with the United States. Whether a majority of her people will ever prefer independence to annexation remains to be seen. But in any case the Island must certainly remain under American control for no inconsiderable time after Spanish evacuation. In any case, too, the United States will washington, Aug. 72. The President has appointagainst all the world than Santiago, whence
the supplies of ore mainly come. Guantanamo,
just beyond the iron deposits, is also a port of
almost unrivalled advantages for a naval base.

Washington, Aug. 72. The President has appointadd Superintendent of the
Military Academy at West Point, with the rank of
Military Academy at West Point, with the rank of
lieutenant-colonel. The new superintendent is first
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service. He is one of the
lieutenant of cavalry in the Regular Army, but is a
captain in the volunteer service.

Some arms arms. Brigands are as certain where
reads are lacking as rebellion where government
is oppressive. But the future of Cuba presents
in the volunteer serv Great Britain, although turf prizes are given just beyond the iron deposits, is also a port of It is not improbable that this Nation may secure permanent occupation and control of these triumphs is not limited to the money gains of | ports and the neighborhood, but for years, at all events, it will maintain authority there.

With this prospect the industrial development of the Santiago iron region is likely to be rapid. The great deposits, from which over 400,000 tons were taken last year, could with easily ship many times as much. What other deposits of valuable ore may be found in that region can only be surmised, but enough can certainly be taken out to render at least two powerful companies capable of competing in he fron and steel markets in almost every part of the world. The results to the trade of this Nation and others may be greater than any anticipate. The ore delivered at wharves directly before the furnace at Sparrows Point. Baltimore, or at wharves in Philadelphia, will not only provide guns and armor with which the United States can defend her new possessions, but will draw from foreign countries. in return for the labor of American workingmen, the profits needed to pay for an indefinite future development and expansion of mines and manufactures, insuring more effective competition in other lands. A small fraction of one province in Cuba may thus become worth to the United States, to its industries and its workingmen, more millions every year than the capture of Santiago has cost

And now that Dewey has finished up the whole tob at Mantla in the completest possible manner, for the first time direct cable communication with that interesting port is re-

In her sore need Spain now proposes a lottery in aid of her shattered finances. It is a miserable expedient, as she ought to know, bringing ten times as much injury as alleviation. The poor and proud and wasted and wellnigh ruined old land has evidently all its lessons of wisdom and conduct yet to learn. The instruction that there is no relief in lotteries from the burden of bankruptcy ought not to be very difficult to acquire, but the country does not seem to have mastered it yet. One of these days it may have more sense, though the signs of it cannot yet be pronounced very promising

victories every day by heroic patience under their afflictions, for some of which they must feel that there is no reasonable excuse.

PERSONAL

Captain March, of the Astor Battery, now at Manila, is a son of Dr. Francis Andrew March, of at Lafayette in 1884. Since entering the Army he has been stationed at Washington, Fort Monroe and other places. Lafayette College. Captain March was graduated

Richard Oliver G. Drummond, M. I. C. E., M. I. P E and M. I. M. E., who died recently at Dr. W. Le Conte Stevens, who has been professor of physics at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Bismarck's big boarhounds were admirably for the hardest and the toughest struggles of trained; they obeyed his slightest command, and the track. They will do their best over the had excellent manners as a general rule. An amus-

ing exception, however, occurred one day when the Chancellor, accompanied, as usual, by his two dogs, entered a room where the delegates to the Labor commission were having luncheon. Instantly the selegates arose and greeted him. The tables were delegates arose and greeted him. deserted, and everybody crowded around the vetdeserted, and everybody crowded around the veteran statesman to shake hands or obtain an introduction. The attention of their master being thus diverted for a few minutes, the dogs took occasion to trot around and see what was going on. They went from table to table and swallowed everything that was to be seen, until there was absolutely nothing left, not even so much as a bone. Hismarck called his pets and went away without the slightest notion of the pranks they had been playing; but the rueful faces of the delegates, when they returned to empty tables and cient-licked plates, can best be imagined.

The Rev. William Jones, of Richmond, objects to an invitation being extended to President Harper of the University of Chicago to lecture to the students of Richmond College, because the Chi-cagoan is unsound in the story of Jonah and the whale. Both Dr. Jones and Dr. Harper are Bap-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An old Scotch woman was dying. The storm was raging without, the wind was howling and the rain dashing against the window-panes. Her people and the doctor were gathered round her bed. "I maun dee, doctor; I maun dee," said the sick woman. "Ay, ay, I'm mickle feart ye are gaun," the doctor

"Weel, weel, the Lord's will be done," his patient responded, "but it's an awfu' night to be gaun skir.in' through the clouds."

Too Dark to See.—"I can't see which one this is," said Aunt Jean when she went in the semi-darkness to kiss her two little nieces goodnight.
"Ruth," answered Frances soberly.
"But it sounds like Frances," said Aunt Jean.
"Pr'aps it is," replied a roguish voice; "it's so dark I can't see, too."—(Judge.

An advertisement which appeared in a recent edition of a Japanese paper published at Walsan,

Corea, deserves to be rescued from oblivion. It ran A bachelor, twenty-seven years old, without wealth, of quiet disposition, living on a reasonable monthly income and having but little parental restrictions, desires to be married to a lady possessed of the following qualifications:

1. She must be twenty-one years of age and of good health.

2. Of more than average beauty.

3. A working knowledge in arithmetic.

4. A working knowledge in sewing.

5. Not given to much talk.

6. Possessed of some property.

7. Virtuoss.

8. Hatter of liquors.

Hater of liquors. Have little or no parental restrictions.

The famous vine at Hampton Court Palace, which is now 130 years old, having been planted in 1768, shows no falling off in fertility, and contains 1,39 bunches of fruit. The grapes are just beginning to ripen, and in about a week's time which is sent for use at the Queen's table, will be

Wanted His Usual Sleep.—Hotel Clerk—What time do you wish to be called in the morning? Farmer—I don't wanter to be called at all, and I son't stop at your tavern if I have ter git up before C. Do 1?—(Puck.

A naval officer has made Prote ant Faure, since e went to stay at Havre, a present of a seal. It bad been caught young, and was taught to say maman" and some other words rich ablates. The President's eldest grandchild paid the seal the compliment of calling it Nicholas. after his grandfather's best friend. the seal a playmate. But there is a baby grandchild in the Presidential family. Nicholas became furiously jealous of it, and behaved so badly that was tried, convicted and sent back to sea, notwithstanding his lingual accomplishments, imperial name and the high company he kept. He was de ighted to find himself again in salt water. Young Herge refused to be comforted until a promise was to take him to see the other Nicholas in his

THE COUNTRY'S CALL

When you heard the country callin'-an' she wasn't That warn't no man a-hidin in the oldtime fodder left. That wuz pairlots by the dozens-

But 'twuz hard work gettin' in the Army!

They were crowdin' for recruitin' from all corners

of the States.

They were jumpin' of the fences—they were climbin' of the gates'
But, with privates by the million
And with colonels by the billion. It was hard work gettin' in the Army! (Atlanta Constitution.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT AT WEST POINT.

CAPTAIN ALBERT L. MILLS, ONE OF THE HEROES OF SANTIAGO, APPOINTED.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Henry W. De Forest, the well-known lawyer of his city, and member of the law firm of De Forest Brothers and Miss Julia Gilman Noyes, daughter of Charles P. Noyes, of St. Paul, Minn., were married in St. Paul yesterday.

It is reported that Miss Minnie O'Neill, of Belle Haves, Greenwich, Conn., youngest daughter of Hugh O'Neill, the Sixth-ave, millionaire merchant, is engaged to be married.

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Virginia Stackpole, whose family holds a prominent place in Boston society, to George 8. Howland, of this city. Miss Stackpole, who has just returned from Europe and is new at her father's country home in Mattapoisett, Mass., met Mr. Howland in Parts during her rec at visit. She is a handsome girl, who is exceedingly fond of sports and is a skilful horsewoman and cyclist. Mr. Howland, who is still abroad, hopes to visit Miss Stackpole at her father's summer home next month. He is a mining expert and has been studying in Paris in the interests of his profession. He is a half-brother of Clarence King, of this city. J. 1. Stackpole, fr. recently announced his engagement to Miss Brown, of Chicago, a niece of Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, of Eoston. prominent place in Boston society, to George S.

Miss Nellie M. Duryea, of Brooklyn, has announced her engagement to Bernard A. Vollmer, of this city.

The marriage of Miss Treddigh, of Baltimore, to Percival D. Griffiths, of Livingston, Staten Island, whose engagement has just been armounced, will take place in the autumn, and the couple intend 'o make their home on Staten Island. Mr. Griffiths is a member of the Richmond County Country Club, the Polo Club, the Hunt Club and the Cricket Club.

CITIZENS UNION AND STATE TICKET. Nineteen members of the Citizens Union Execu-

tive Committee, among whom were R. Fulton Cutting, John De Witt Warner, Everett P. and A. S. Haight, held a meeting last night in the headquarters, in East Twenty-third-st., to talk over the resolution recently offered by Mr. Haight, to commit the Citizens Union organization to an independent State ticket at the coming election. They talked about the possibility of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt being nominated by the Republicans and then passed the following resolution, which Mr. Warner offered:

Warner offered:

Resolved, That the resolution of Mr. Haight be referred to the Campaign Committee, of which Mr. cutting is the chairman, for the further duty of recommending to this committee from time to time such steps as it may deem desirable in order to complete the Citizens Union ticket by the selection of candidates for State offices.

The committee decided to have two meeting each month bereafter, on the second and local Mr.

month hereafter, on the second and last Mondays of each month. Additional members of the Executive committee elected last evening were Homer Folks, calvin Tompkins, S. Stanwood Menken, A. S. Fris-sell, Edwin T. Rice, jr., and Henry Welsmann, There are now thirty-nine members of the Execu-tive Committee.

ITS CASHIER SPECULATED. Preston, Minn., Aug. 22.-The Fillmore County

Bank, of this place, has falled. M. R. Todd, cashier assigns as the reason that he has lost heavily in wheat options. The deposits are about \$50,000. FELL DOWN ELEVATOR SHAFT TO DEATH.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.-Dr. C. M. Hibbard, house physician of the Planters' Hotel, was instantly billed shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon by fall-ing down an elevator shaft from the second floor of the hotel. He was well known to travellers all over the country.

FUNERAL OF JOHN A. P. FISK. The funeral of John A. P. Fisk, formerly presi-

The funeral of John A. P. Fisk, formerly president of the Fat Men's Association, will be held today at his home, at Richmond Hill, Queens Borough. Mr. Fisk died on Saturday. He was sixtytwo years old. The funeral will be private. His whole life was spent in the restaurant business in the neighborhood of Old Slip, where he was when a youth cashier for his father, and then succeeded his father in business. He retired four years ago.

WHAT WAR HAS WROUGHT.

THE OBLIGATIONS IT HAS CREATED AND ITS UNFORESEEN BENEFITS.

From Advance Sheets of The Atlantic Monthly

It is reason for universal congratulation that the war is ended (for it seems safe to assume that it is ended) so early and so happily—for us, for the Sparish cotonies, and, in spite of her present humiliation, for Spain herself, for the result makes for elvilization. There was never

result makes for civilization. There was never a doubt that it would end with an American victory; but that the victory would be so easily and so cheaply won was not foreseen. Nor were the incidental benefits foreseen; for there are incidental benefits as great as the main result itself. Unforeseen, also, were the new obligations that have been imposed on us.

The problem of governing countries not only separated from the United States, but populated by different races and accustomed to different institutions from ours, is a new problem; but it is a problem that our English kinsmen have so successfully solved that we shall be dull indeed if we do not succeed, with their experience to instruct us. The present popular mood regarding this new task, as regarding most other large undertakings in which a national spirit must play an important part, seems to be a deep-seated and sate mood. The people, there can hardly be doubt, prefer to retain to be a deep-seated and sate mood. The peo-ple, there can hardly be doubt, prefer to retain the territory that has fellen to them by the fortune of war, and they do not share the fore-boding of the intelligent minority, whose indi-vidualism estranges them from the National feelvidualism estranges them from the vacoual reg-ing, and who see grave danger to our institu-tions in such additions to our political tasks. National feeling is a safer guide to National development than the more reasoning process of critical minds. At any rate, it at last be

COMMITTED TO TWO DUTIES.

The danger to our successful management of Cuba and Porto Rico, or even of the Philippine Islands, consists not in their distance from our shores, but in their difference of population and institutions from ours. They cannot be converted into American States by any statutes, and no laws can change their character. Nor is there any need that they should now or ever the converted into American States. We are be converted into American States. We are committed to two duties: we have by conquest taken upon ourselves a solemn obligation to the people of the conquered islands to insure stable government, and the nature of cur instistable government, and the nature of cur insti-tutions forbids that we should set up any form of government except one that at the earliest possible moment shall become self-government. Even if we wished we could not shirk these re-sponsibilities. We cannot leave the people of these islands either to their own fate, or to the mercy of the now defeated and disorganized Spanish rule or yet to the mercy of any pred-atory nation that might selze them. We are become responsible for their development. Frecisely what form the government of these islands ought to take can be determined only

Precisely what form the government of these islands ought to take can be determined only after careful study of their people and conservative experiment with them; but to predict to the conservative experiment with them; but to predict to the conservative experiment with them; but to predict to the conservative experiment with them; but to predict to the conservative experiment of the conservative experiment of these conservatives. that we shall make a failure in the effort to prepare them for self-government is a childish distrust of our capacity. We have never had a task just like this, but we have had tasks more difficult. Nor will our undertaking such a task involve us in enctanglements with European nations—if we succeed. The European nations so happens, will look with somewhat greater respect upon American efforts at the govern-ment even of Manila than they would have looked six months ago.

A PRACTICAL TASK FOR PRACTICAL MEN.

But without too great regard for European opinion it becomes our duty solemnly and patriotically now to take our new duties and responsibilities in hand, and, as a great nation committed to one great policy of government, to work out these problems for the advancement of civilization. The great Republic can have no tribute-hearing colonies; but it can help weak people to self-government.

And it will be found that the government of each island will present litself, not as it now presents litself to the timid, as a task involving revolutionary dangers to ourselves and complications with all the other governments of the world, and a denial of the doctrines of the fathers, but rather as a practical task that I ractical and patriotic men can successfully ac-But without too great regard for European

ractical and patriotic men can successfully ac-

The main result of the war, the freedom of Cuba from Scanish misrule, has been achieved, but the full fruits of it will ripen more slowly than most men at first supposed. Sempathy with the Cuban insurgents had led many persons to regard them as capable at once of self-government; but the conduct of a part of them during the war has confirmed the judgment of those men who knew them best—that the removal of Spanish rule will not immediately nor easily lead to the self-government of Cuba.

The complete conquest of the Island by civili-zation will be accomplished through American industry and commerce, which will now follow American arms. Brigands are as certain where of Santiago, the President indicated the proper course to pursue: local government to be per-mitted, to be required, in fact; the United States to maintain military control so long as military control is necessary for the security of life and property, but to relax it, and at last to give it up, when a competent local government has been created and tested. The process will not be very different in principle from the process of the reconstruction of the local governments of the Southern States thirty years ago. If the Cubans do not at first show capacity for self-government, the certain increase of American Havana will be opened to the Gulf Stream—a necessary and easy plece of sanitary work that the Spaniards have been going to do for a century; the cities will be properly drained, and yellow fever will be eliminated from the scourges of our own shores. Cuba will present no very serious difficulty till the time comes when it may wish to be admitted into the American Union as a State. But such a wish is rot a sufficient reason for its admission.

PORTO RICO AND THE PHILIPPINES.

And the same plan whereby local self-gov-ernment will be built up in Cuba will apply, with modifications, to Porto Rico. One island will become an independent territory under our guardianship; the other will be directly ceded to us. But the essential elements of their government under our tutelaxe must be the same, for the moral obligations that we have assumed

for the moral obligations that we have assumed are the same, and there is but one great principle of government that we can adhere to. How much territory it may be wise to retain in the Philippine Islands it is impossible to foresee; but the principle that should govern our action is clear. We want no "colonies," can indeed have no "colonies," in the continental sense; but we must fulfil every obligation to Spain's conquered subjects that our conduct of the war in Asiatic waters has put upon us, without regard to the colonizing ambitions of the European nations; and we shall hardly fall, moreover, to keep whatever strategic advantage moreover, to keep whatever strategic advantage our Navy has won in either ocean.

The war, then, brings within the sphere of English-speaking civilization two of the most

valuable of the Antilles; incidentally the Ha-walian Islands, and perhaps a part of the Philippine group; and these results can be only good. But in achieving them we have achieved other results quite as great, and no less great because they were unexpected.

MARKED GAINS TO THE NATION We have recovered our own National feeling.

ple rather than a compact nation conscious of National strength and unity. By forgetting even for this brief time our local differences we have welded ourselves into a conscious unity such as the Republic has not felt since its early South Not only have the North and the

such as the Republic has not felt since its early days. Not only have the North and the South forgotten that they were ever at war—for time and industry had already wellnigh brought this result—but the Pacific States are nearer to the rest of the Union than they ever were before, and the great Middle West is no longer estranged from the seaboard. We can work out our own problems and build our own future with a steadier purpose.

This consciousness is the keener because of the increased respect that other nations have for us. The United States was never before understood in official Europe, perhaps not even in official England. When the war was begun, most of the continental nations failed to conceal their contempt for us; they now respect us as they never dreamed they should. Nor is it only our naval victories that nave given the world a somewhat new conception of the United States. Quite as impressive has been the absence of the old-time barbarities of war and of warlike vindictiveness. To send home across the ocean a captured army, to parole the officers of a captured squadron, to feed not only the victims of Spanish misrule, but the Spanish themselves, have laid emphasis on other reasons for war than the old reasons of the punishment of enemies and the conquest of tribute-bearing territory. In humanity to the enemy this war territory.